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General

OUR FOREIGN POLICY

Address by the Secretary of State¹

[Released to the press October 26]

It is with no light heart that I address you and any others who may be listening tonight on the subject of our international relations. I should be lacking in candor if I did not emphasize the gravity of the present situation.

Only once before in our national existence has as grave a danger from without threatened this Nation as the danger which looms today on the international horizon. That was in the stirring days when the founders of this Republic staked everything on their unshakable conviction that a nation of free men could be established and would endure on the soil of America. Theirs was a struggle and a victory the fruits of which have been the proud inheritance of succeeding generations of Americans for more than a century and a half. These generations, including our own, have enjoyed this inheritance in a world where human freedom, national independence, and order under law were steadily becoming more and more firmly established as a system of civilized relations among nations and among individuals.

Today that system and all peaceful nations, including our own, are gravely menaced. The danger arises out of the plans and acts of a small group of national rulers who have succeeded in transforming their peoples into forceful instruments for widespread domination by conquest.

To understand the significance of this danger and to prepare to meet it successfully we

must see clearly the tragic lessons taught by what has occurred since the protagonists of conquest began their march across the earth. I ask you to review with me the whirlwind developments of one of the saddest and most crucial decades in the history of mankind—that of the nineteen-thirties.

I

The opening years of the decade were filled with ominous rumblings of impending disaster. Profound economic dislocation had spread rapidly to every part of the world. It had disrupted international economic relations and was causing untold distress everywhere. The structure of international peace was still intact, but a dangerous breach was opened in it by the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931. That act, universally condemned at the time, proved to be only the beginning of an epidemic of callous disregard of international commitments—probably unparalleled in the annals of history. International discussions for the reduction and limitation of armaments, begun much earlier, were dragging along. Their failure to result in effective agreements was adding to the general feeling of apprehension and insecurity.

These developments were bound to create grave difficulties and grave dangers for our country, as well as for the rest of the world. The problems which they presented imperatively demanded on our part vigorous initia-

¹ Delivered at the National Press Club dinner, Washington, October 26, 1940, and broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.

tive and leadership in the promotion and defense of the national interest.

Accordingly, in the conduct of foreign policy, this Government directed its efforts to the following objectives: (1) Peace and security for the United States with advocacy of peace and limitation of armament as universal international objectives; (2) support for law, order, justice, and morality and the principle of non-intervention; (3) restoration and cultivation of sound economic methods and relations; (4) development of the maximum measure of international cooperation; (5) promotion of the security, solidarity, and general welfare of the Western Hemisphere. These basic objectives of a good-neighbor policy represented a sound and practical middle course between the extremes of internationalism and isolation. They have been consistently pursued throughout. The sweep of events has, of course, required the focusing of our attention at different periods upon different problems and different geographic areas.

II

In the early thirties, the relations among the American republics left much to be desired. Elements of mistrust, apprehension, and disunion had to be eliminated if a good-neighbor policy was really to prevail on the American Continent and provide a foundation upon which 21 free and independent American republics could establish peaceful and mutually beneficial relations among themselves and with the rest of the world.

The Seventh International Conference of American States, meeting at Montevideo in December 1933, offered an opportunity for a far-reaching move in this direction. There, a solid foundation was laid for a new structure of inter-American relations built on lines so broad that the entire program of principles was of universal application. At that meeting, the American republics took effective action for the maintenance of inter-American peace, agreed upon non-intervention, and adopted an economic program of common benefit based on the rule of equal treatment. During the years

which immediately followed, the United States gave tangible proofs of its determination to act in accordance with the newly created system of inter-American relations.

At the same time we inaugurated a new policy in the sphere of economic relations. In the summer of 1934, this country adopted the reciprocal-trade-agreements program, designed to restore and expand international commerce through the reduction of unreasonable trade barriers and the general reestablishment of the rule of equality of commercial treatment. This program proved to be the greatest constructive effort in a world racing toward economic destruction.

In the meantime, other phases of international relations were undergoing further and rapid deterioration. Efforts to achieve international security through the reduction and limitation of armaments were unsuccessful. The long and weary conferences at Geneva during which plan after plan failed of adoption showed that the world was not ready to grasp an opportunity for action which, had it been taken, might have prevented subsequent disasters. This and the notice given by Japan in December 1934 of her intention to terminate the Washington Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments opened the way for a new armament race.

At this juncture, Italy announced her intention to secure control over Ethiopia—by force of arms, if necessary. While there was still a possibility for an amicable settlement of the difficulties between Italy and Ethiopia, the attitude of the Government of the United States was made clear on September 13, 1935, in a statement which read in part as follows:

"Under the conditions which prevail in the world today, a threat of hostilities anywhere cannot but be a threat to the interests—political, economic, legal and social—of all nations. Armed conflict in any part of the world cannot but have undesirable and adverse effects in every part of the world. All nations have the right to ask that any and all issues between whatsoever nations be resolved by pacific means. Every nation has the right to ask that

no nations subject it and other nations to the hazards and uncertainties that must inevitably accrue to all from resort to arms by any two."

During the summer of 1935 under the influence of these rapidly unfolding developments threatening the peace of the world the Congress enacted a statute known as the Neutrality Act of 1935. The purpose of this act was to reduce the risks of our becoming involved in war. Unfortunately, it contained as its principal feature the provision for a rigid embargo on export of arms to belligerents. This provision was adopted under the influence of a fallacious concept temporarily accepted by a large number of our people that this country's entrance into the World War had been brought about by the sale of arms to belligerents and the machinations of so-called "international bankers".

It was clear then, and has become even clearer since, that a rigid embargo on export of arms might have an effect the opposite of that which was intended. On the occasion of the signing of the act, the President pointed out that "history is filled with unforeseeable situations" and that conditions might arise in which the wholly inflexible provision for an arms embargo "might drag us into war instead of keeping us out". I myself repeatedly pointed out that in addition to the unforeseeable consequences of the provision itself reliance upon that concept might mean the closing of our eyes to manifold dangers in other directions and from other sources.

By 1938, there was no longer any doubt that the existence of the arms embargo provision was definitely having the effect of making widespread war more likely. Accordingly, early in 1939, the executive branch of the Government urgently recommended to Congress the repeal of that provision. That was finally accomplished, after the outbreak of war in Europe, at a special session of Congress called by the President for that specific purpose.

III

The Italo-Ethiopian war and its attendant circumstances left, in an already shaken Europe,

a new condition of intense bitterness and unsettlement. Into that situation, Germany, after three years of intensive military preparation, flung, early in 1936, her first serious challenge to world order under law. The German Government tore up the Treaty of Locarno, into which Germany had freely and voluntarily entered, and proceeded to fortify the Rhineland in violation of the express provisions of that treaty. In the summer of that year, a violent civil conflict flared up in Spain, and that unfortunate country became a battleground of newly emerging power politics.

During this period, the President and I on numerous occasions emphasized the gathering dangers in the world situation. In June 1935, I made the following statement:

"We witness all about us a reckless, competitive building up of armaments, a recurrence of the mad race which prior to 1914 led the nations of the world headlong to destruction. If persisted in, this course will again plunge the world into disaster."

Tragic indeed is the fact that, from the end of 1935, the voice of reason became increasingly drowned by the rising clangor of the furious rearmament by nations preparing for conquest.

We continued our efforts for peace. We continued to carry forward our program of economic restoration through the trade-agreements policy. We intensified the process of strengthening our naval armaments and of improving in other ways our means of defense. Speaking for the Government, I pointed out that we would not serve the cause of peace by not having adequate powers of self-defense; that we must be sure that in our desire for peace we would not appear to any other country unable to protect our just rights.

In view of the imminence of an impending world crisis, we proposed to our sister republics of the Americas, in January 1936, an extraordinary conference to consider the best means of safeguarding the peace of this hemisphere. At this Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, convoked at

Buenos Aires, the 21 American republics, building on the foundations laid down at Montevideo, adopted for the first time the great principle that a threat from without the continent to the peace of any of them should be regarded by the American republics as a threat to each and every one of them. They established in contractual form the obligation to consult together whenever the peace of the Americas is menaced, either from within or from without.

During the year 1937, while the cauldron of European politics seethed dangerously, the focus of world events again shifted to the Far East. In the summer of that year, Japan struck a further and more extensive blow at China. This new threat to the peace of the world rendered appropriate a restatement of the fundamental aims and principles of the foreign policy of the United States. In a statement issued on July 16, 1937, I set forth those principles. We urged upon all nations the acceptance and observance of those principles. We repeatedly offered to be of assistance toward composing the Chinese-Japanese conflict in accordance with those principles. We participated—and Japan refused to participate—in the Brussels conference of the signatories to the Nine Power Pact, convoked for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of that conflict.

IV

During the year 1938, the focus of events returned to Europe. In March of that year, the armed forces of Germany passed beyond that country's borders, and the annexation of Austria marked the first forcible alteration of the frontiers established in Europe by the treaties of peace. This was followed, within a few months, by an intense crisis, culminating in the Munich conference and the first dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. The darkening shadows of an approaching war deepened over the fields and homes of the European Continent.

It is not necessary for me to dwell in detail on the kaleidoscopic events of the anguished

year that preceded the outbreak of the European war, nor of the 14 months we have since lived through. All of us recall the feverish activity in Europe which became a prelude to war and our repeated attempts to influence the contending nations to adjust their differences by pacific means on the basis of justice, equality, and fair-dealing, without recourse to force or threat of force. The tragic and the heroic developments of the war months and the brutal invasion and ruthless extinguishment of the independence and freedom of many countries are too vivid in the minds of all of us to need recapitulation.

The appalling tragedy of the present world situation lies in the fact that peacefully disposed nations failed to recognize in time the true nature of the aims and ambitions which have actuated the rulers of the heavily arming nations. Recoiling from the mere contemplation of the possibility of another widespread war, the peoples of the peaceful nations permitted themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security by the assurances made by these rulers that their aims were limited. This continued even as succeeding events left less and less room for doubt that, behind the screen of these assurances, preparations were being made for new attempts at widespread conquest. To mask still further this monstrous deception, these rulers and their satellites attempted to brand as "war mongers" and "imperialists" all who warned against the clearly emerging dangers, and poured upon them vituperation and abuse.

The United States, together with most other nations, has stood firmly for the basic principles underlying civilized international relations—peace, law, justice, treaty observance, non-intervention, peaceful settlement of differences, and fair-dealing, supported by the fullest practicable measure of international cooperation. The advocacy of these principles has won for us the friendship of all nations, except those which, vaguely describing themselves as the "have-nots" and claiming a superior right to rule over other peoples, are today on the march with great armies, air fleets, and navies

to take by force what they say they need or want.

The rulers of these nations have repudiated and violated in every essential respect the long-accepted principles of peaceful and orderly international relations. Merciless armed attack; unrestrained terrorization through slaughter of non-combatant men, women, and children; deceit, fraud, and guile; forced labor; confiscation of property; imposed starvation and deprivations of every sort—all these are weapons constantly used by the conquerors for the invasion and subjugation of other nations.

They adhere to no geographic lines and they fix no time limit on their programs of invasion and destruction. They cynically disregard every right of neutral nations, and, having occupied several such countries, they then proceed to warn all peaceful nations that they must remain strictly neutral until an invading force is actually crossing their borders. They have as a fixed objective the securing of control of the high seas. They threaten peaceful nations with the direst consequences if those nations do not remain acquiescent, while the conquerors are seizing the other continents and most of the seven seas of the earth.

Let no one comfort himself with the delusion that these are mere excesses or exigencies of war, to be voluntarily abandoned when fighting ceases. By deed and by utterance, the would-be conquerors have made it abundantly clear that they are engaged upon a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which mankind will be reduced again to the degradation of a master-and-slave relationship among nations and among individuals, maintained by brute force.

The hand of crushing assault has struck again and again at peaceful nations, complacent and unprepared in their belief that mere intention on their part to keep peace was an ample shield of security.

There can be nothing more dangerous for our Nation than for us to assume that the avalanche of conquest could under no circumstances reach any vital portion of this hemisphere. Oceans give the nations of this

hemisphere no guaranty against the possibility of economic, political, or military attack from abroad. Oceans are barriers but they are also highways. Barriers of distance are merely barriers of time. Should the would-be conquerors gain control of other continents, they would next concentrate on perfecting their control of the seas, of the air over the seas, and of the world's economy; they might then be able with ships and with planes to strike at the communication lines, the commerce, and the life of this hemisphere; and ultimately we might find ourselves compelled to fight on our own soil, under our own skies, in defense of our independence and our very lives.

These are some of the governing facts and conditions of the present-day international situation. These are the dangers which must be recognized. Against these dangers, our policies and measures must provide defense.

V

We are in the presence not of local or regional wars, but of an organized and determined movement for steadily expanding conquest. Against this drive for power no nation and no region is secure save as its inhabitants create for themselves means of defense so formidable that even the would-be conquerors will not dare to raise against them the hand of attack.

The first need for all nations still masters of their own destiny is to create for themselves, as speedily and as completely as possible, impregnable means of defense. This is the staggering lesson of mankind's recent experience.

To meet that need, we are bringing our military, naval, and air establishments to maximum practicable strength. Production of military supplies is being brought to a greater and greater pitch of speed and effectiveness. Wherever necessary for the carrying out of the defense program, export of essential materials is being stringently regulated. Arrangements are being carried forward to provide military and technical training for the youth of this country. We intend to continue and intensify our effort in all these directions.

We are taking measures toward dealing with subversive activities in this country directed from abroad. The experience of many other countries has brought us the shocking realization of the manner in which, and the extent to which, such activities are employed to undermine social and political institutions and to bring about internal disintegration and decay in the countries which they plan to make their victims. We intend to act in this field with unremitting vigor.

We are seeking to advance by every appropriate means the spirit of inter-American solidarity and the system of continental defense. In conformity with the procedure set up at Buenos Aires and Lima, the Panama Consultative Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics adopted important measures to safeguard the national and collective interests of the American nations, their peace, and their economic security. Last summer they met again, at Habana, to consult with regard to several threats to the peace and security of the Americas, the danger of which, they unanimously agreed, existed. To ward off these threats, they took positive steps to prevent any transfer of sovereignty in the Western Hemisphere from one non-American nation to another, embodied in an international convention and in the Act of Habana. They also agreed upon procedures for combating subversive activities in the American nations and they adopted measures of economic defense and collaboration.

We have concluded an arrangement with Great Britain under which we have acquired long-time leases of eight strategically located naval and air bases which will enable us to create a protective girdle of steel along the Atlantic seaboard of the American Continent—bases which will be available for use by all of the American republics. We are engaged in defense consultations with our neighbors to the south, and we have created facilities for such consultations with Canada. In all these fields, we intend to continue vigorous effort.

We have sought in every appropriate way to

discourage conquest and to limit the area of war. We have followed consistently the policy of refusing recognition of territorial changes effected by force or threat of force. We have taken every opportunity to express our concern over threatened changes by force in the existing political status of colonial possessions, disturbance of which would extend the area of hostilities. We have placed under license the funds of invaded countries. In these respects, too, we intend to continue our activities.

We believe that the safety and the primary interests of the United States must be upheld with firmness and resolution—supported by the speediest and fullest possible armament for all defensive purposes. In view of the unprecedented character of menacing developments abroad, we have frankly recognized the danger involved and the increasing need for defense against it. As an important means of strengthening our own defense and of preventing attack on any part of the Western Hemisphere, this country is affording all feasible facilities for the obtaining of supplies by nations which, while defending themselves against barbaric attack, are checking the spread of violence and are thus reducing the danger to us. We intend to continue doing this to the greatest practicable extent. Any contention, no matter from what source, that this country should not take such action is equivalent, in the present circumstances, to a denying of the inalienable right of self-defense.

VI

In our democracy the basic determination of foreign policy rests with the people. As I sense the will of our people today, this Nation is determined that its security and rightful interests shall be safeguarded.

The dangers with which we are confronted are not of our making. We cannot know at what point, or when, we may possibly be attacked. We can, however, be prepared, first, to discourage any thought of assault upon our security and, if any such assault should be attempted, to repel it.

The people of this country want peace. To

have peace, we must have security. To have security, we must be strong. These are times that test the fiber of men and of nations.

Our system of defense must, of necessity, be many-sided, because the dangers against which safeguards are imperatively required are manifold. Essential to effective national defense are constant and skilful use of political and economic measures, possession of military weapons, and continuous exercise of wisdom and of high moral qualities. We must have planes and tanks and ships and guns.

We must have trained men. We must hold to the ideal of a world in which the rights of all nations are respected and each respects the rights of all; in which principles of law and order and justice and fair-dealing prevail. Above all, we must be a united people—united in purpose and in effort to create impregnable defense.

Thus can we maintain our inheritance. Thus will we continue to make this country's high contribution toward the progress of mankind on the roadway of civilized effort.

Highlights of the Address by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press October 26]

The Secretary of State has selected the following highlights from his address given at the National Press Club dinner October 26:

Today all peaceful nations, including our own, are gravely menaced.

I ask you to review with me the whirlwind developments of one of the saddest and most crucial decades in the history of mankind—that of the nineteen-thirties.

Tragic indeed is the fact that, from the end of 1935, the voice of reason became increasingly drowned by the rising clangor of the furious rearmament by nations preparing for conquest.

Speaking for the Government, I pointed out that we would not serve the cause of peace by not having adequate powers of self-defense; that we must be sure that in our desire for peace we would not appear to any other country unable to protect our just rights.

The appalling tragedy of the present world situation lies in the fact that peacefully disposed nations failed to recognize in time the

true nature of the aims and ambitions which have actuated the rulers of the heavily arming nations.

Merciless armed attack; unrestrained terrorization through slaughter of non-combatant men, women, and children; deceit, fraud, and guile; forced labor; confiscation of property; imposed starvation and deprivations of every sort—all these are weapons constantly used by the conquerors for the invasion and subjugation of other nations.

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stances reach any vital portion of this hemisphere.

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We are in the presence not of local or regional wars, but of an organized and determined movement for steadily expanding conquest. Against this drive for power no nation and no region is secure save as its inhabitants create for themselves means of defense so formidable that even the would-be conquerors will not dare to raise against them the hand of attack.

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We believe that the safety and the primary interests of the United States must be upheld with firmness and resolution—supported by the speediest and fullest possible armament for all defensive purposes.

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The people of this country want peace. To have peace, we must have security. To have security, we must be strong. These are times that test the fiber of men and of nations.

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Our system of defense must, of necessity, be many-sided, because the dangers against which safeguards are imperatively required are manifold. . . . We must have planes and tanks and ships and guns. We must have trained men. We must hold to the ideal of a world in which the rights of all nations are respected and each respects the rights of all; in which principles of law and order and justice and fair-dealing prevail. Above all, we must be a united people—united in purpose and in effort to create impregnable defense.

REQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF PLANES ORDERED BY SWEDEN

[Released to the press October 22]

The Swedish Government in 1939 placed orders with the Seversky Aircraft Corporation (now reorganized as the Republic Aviation Corporation), Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., for 60 type EP-1 single-seater pursuit airplanes and 50 2-PA single-seater bombers, complete with engines, spare parts, accessories, etc.

The Administrator of Export Control determined that the proposed exportation of these planes to Sweden would be contrary to the interests of the national defense. As a result of this decision the licenses which had been issued by the Department to authorize the exportation of some of these planes were revoked and applications for further licenses to export these shipments were denied.

The appropriate authorities of this Government having determined that these planes were

required by the Army Air Corps for national defense purposes endeavored to negotiate and purchase these planes from the Swedish Government. These endeavors having failed, requisition was decided upon in accordance with the Executive order and the President's regulations issued on October 15, 1940,² pursuant to the Requisition Act approved October 10, 1940.

The Swedish Legation in Washington, acting under instructions from its Government, protested to the Department against the proposed requisition proceedings. In reply to this protest, the Department addressed notes to the Swedish Minister on October 18 and 21, respectively. The texts of these two notes are as follows:

² See the *Federal Register* for October 18, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 204), pp. 4121 and 4122-23.

"OCTOBER 18, 1940.

"SIR:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of October 16, 1940,³ stating that you have been instructed by your Government to make earnest representations to this Government against the requisition of war materials ordered in this country by your Government.

"In reply, I have to inform you that the interests of the national defense have made it necessary for this Government to refuse, in the instances to which you refer, to issue licenses authorizing the exportation of war materials to Sweden. I am informed that some of these materials—in particular certain airplanes—are urgently needed by the armed forces of this country for their own use. You will understand, I am sure, that in these circumstances this Government must exercise the right which inheres in all governments to requisition the war materials within its jurisdiction which are required for its own defense. I may add that, although this procedure may cause unavoidable inconvenience to your Government, it is my understanding that, when war materials are requisitioned pursuant to the Act to which your note refers, fair and just compensation will be paid to the owners after discussions in which the owners will be given every opportunity to set forth their claims.

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

"OCTOBER 21, 1940.

"SIR:

"I have the honor to refer to my notes of October 15,³ and October 18, 1940, and previous correspondence in regard to the possible requisition by this Government of airplanes and other war materials purchased in this country by the Swedish Government, and have to inform you that in accordance with the Executive Order of October 15, 1940, and the President's regulations of the same date, issued pursuant to the Requisition Act of October 10, 1940, the appropriate authorities of

this Government have requisitioned airplanes, the property of your Government, as follows:

"60 Type EP1, single-seater pursuit airplanes, complete with engines, spares, accessories, equipment, and technical data, located at Republic Airplane Factory, Farmingdale, New York.

"50 Type 2PA single-seater bombers, complete with engines, spares, accessories, equipment, and technical data, located at Republic Airplane Factory, Farmingdale, New York.

"I have been informed by the Administrator of Export Control that owners of articles or materials requisitioned pursuant to the Act of October 10, 1940, will be given full opportunity to present evidence of the cost of these articles, and that this evidence will be accorded full consideration in the determination of the reimbursement to be paid by this Government.

"Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL"

The Far East

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press October 23]

Following the suggestion which has been made to Americans in certain areas of the Far East that in view of abnormal conditions in those areas they withdraw so far as is practicable therefrom to the United States, the Department of State and the United States Maritime Commission, in conjunction with other agencies of the Government and in cooperation with American shipping lines, arranged for the dispatch of the S. S. *Monte-rey*, the S. S. *Mariposa*, and the S. S. *Washington* to the Far East. This was necessary in as much as it was determined that available accommodations on ships regularly operating to the Far East were booked to capacity for some time to come and reports were received

³ Not printed.

by the State Department from consular officials and steamship company booking offices that the demands of American citizens desiring to come to the United States would require the additional accommodations.

In order to make these ships available, it was necessary to divert them from their regular scheduled sailings, thus causing extraordinary expense to the operating companies. As was ascertained by the Department of State and the Maritime Commission, the ships would incur a financial loss even though they were booked to capacity on the return voyage. The operating companies, having cooperated in diverting their ships from their regular schedules and in making them available, could not be justly asked to stand the loss. Accordingly, the Government was obliged to guarantee the companies against financial loss and agreed to make up any deficit which might occur, as has

been done before in the cases of special ships sent to evacuate Americans from Europe.

The shipping companies have advised their booking offices in the Far East that the passenger rates will be based upon the class of accommodation purchased and will be at the regular conference rates from ports of embarkation to the west coast of the United States. The Maritime Commission has informed the Department that the rates to be charged are those regularly charged for comparable accommodations on passenger vessels regularly in the Far East trade and in accord with the rates determined by the Trans-Pacific Passenger Conference and having the approval of the Maritime Commission for American vessels.

The three ships will have accommodations available at first- and second-class rates, with lower rates for emergency accommodations in cots.

American Republics

ADDRESS BY THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE⁴

[Released to the press October 23]

The thought and energy of the men and women in the United States, and of their Government, are today being directed as never before to the successful solution of the problem of adequate national defense. Our people must rest assured that the security of the United States is safeguarded. The greater the power of the United States to prevent any act of aggression against the New World, the more likely it will be that this Nation of ours can remain at peace.

In speaking of national defense, it is not unnatural that one usually thinks of our naval strength, of the number of planes or of tanks

which may be available at a given moment, or of the number of American citizens who are properly trained and ready to take part in the defense of their country.

There is, however, another essential element in our preparedness, and particularly so because of the realization to which we have all too recently come that a defense of the United States, to be successful, cannot be restricted solely to the defense of the United States proper. It must involve our ability to repel an attack against, or an attempted invasion of, any part of the New World. These recent years have made it more than ever clear that the Panama Canal cannot be rendered secure, nor our own territory be regarded as safe from invasion by air, unless the territory of our neighbors to the south is equally secure. And

⁴Delivered by Mr. Welles before the Advertising Club of Baltimore, October 23, 1940, on a coast-to-coast broadcast.

that cannot be achieved without the loyal friendship of the other American powers.

It is regarding this element in our capacity for national defense—namely, what is usually called the Pan American relationship—of which I wish to speak to you today.

For eight years your Government has been cooperating to the utmost extent of its ability in the construction of this relationship. It has been doing so because, among other reasons, of its full realization long since that the tragic situation which today exists in the world might come to pass, and because of its conviction that in a world where there are on the march the forces of military conquest and of social revolution, and where there has been brought about a break-down in the standards of international law and of international morality, one of the greatest bulwarks which could be constructed to safeguard the peace and security of our own Nation, was the creation of that kind of relationship with the other 20 republics of the Western Hemisphere which meant a solid front in the moment of crisis.

If the situation which had prevailed for so many decades up to the year 1933 existed today, the people of this country would have confronted the present crisis with a New World divided and, in many quarters, animated by suspicion of the ulterior motives of the United States; with a continent torn with local disputes, and in certain regions suffering from that extreme degree of economic distress which gives rise to social disorder and to political instability. In such muddy waters the agents of the totalitarian powers would have found good fishing. Fortunately, today the waters of inter-American understanding and confidence are clear.

During these past eight years the American republics have, either by formal agreement or by implicit understanding, arrived at these basic accords:

1. Mutual recognition of the equality and inviolability of the sovereignty of each of the 21 republics, so that each is an equal partner in the American community of nations.

2. The settlement of all disputes which may

arise between them by pacts which provide the practical machinery for peaceful negotiation, mediation, or arbitration.

3. The joint determination of all that any threat from without the continent to the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any one of the republics is a menace to each and every one of them.

4. Full cooperation within the limits of their respective capacities, and always with complete respect for their individual liberty of decision, against any attempt by any non-American power or by any non-American combination of powers to dominate by force, by economic duress, or by any other means, any portion of the New World.

5. The common decision to work together in intimate collaboration so as to make impossible the overthrow, by means of subversive activities directed from abroad, of the institutions of the American democracies.

6. Within the economic, commercial, and financial field to undertake a progressive reduction of all excessive or artificial barriers to trade; and to attempt in the most practical manner possible the development of those non-discriminatory measures and policies which will enlarge the opportunity for profitable inter-American investment and which will increase the volume of inter-American exports and imports.

These six fundamental accords represent a record of progress which would have seemed Utopian eight years ago.

In this new regional understanding of the New World one finds the antithesis of those so-called "new orders" of military and economic overlordship which are being proclaimed in other continents. Here we find a combination of free and independent republics which constitutes no menace to any nation. There is inherent in this understanding no policy of aggression and no attempt at domination. There is involved therein no effort at obtaining political hegemony through the utilization of economic blackmail. On the contrary, in essence, this is a friendly partnership, freely entered into by 21 sovereign democracies, ready

to trade on terms of equal opportunity with all nations whose policies make such trade possible, but determined as one people to keep our New World independent and our rights and liberties as free men secure.

Today I wish particularly to stress the economic aspects of this regional understanding. To a very great extent the success or failure of the new relationship which has been created will depend upon the businessmen of the United States and upon the businessmen of the other republics, for there is no greater reinforcement to friendly political relations between countries than a large volume of fair and profitable trade. And I am especially glad therefore that I am afforded the privilege of addressing in this way so distinguished a group of business and professional men as those gathered together in the Advertising Club of Baltimore.

When this administration took office in 1933, it found a large proportion of our business with the other Americas crippled by the restrictions of Smoot-Hawleyism, and the remainder in the depths of the economic depression of that year.

Our first attack on this trade situation was through the medium of the trade-agreements program. Our purpose was the revival of international trade through the removal of artificial barriers, and the application of the most-favored-nation clause in such a manner as to extend the benefits of negotiated concessions between two nations to the community of trading nations which accepted the basic theories involved.

During the six years which have elapsed since the inauguration of the trade-agreements program, agreements have been signed with 11 of the other American republics. In some cases, such as that of Cuba, the agreements have represented a very important contribution to the maintenance of economic stability and, consequently, of social security in the countries concerned. At the same time, these agreements have opened large markets for the products of our export industries and agriculture. In our own country they have greatly stimulated recovery and have increased employment. I think all of you are familiar with

the benefits derived by our own port of Baltimore from the policy pursued.

Yet it is, of course, obvious that the conditions of world trade during recent years have not been such as to facilitate the growth and development of these fair trading practices. The autarchic methods and procedures of the totalitarian powers have tended seriously to handicap free enterprise in those American republics which had in the past found a considerable part of their export market in these countries. These methods and procedures, while in some cases temporarily efficient for the furtherance of policies of military conquest, are bound inevitably to reduce to disastrously low levels living standards in all those nations which employ them, and should they by any tragic possibility predominate in the world for any length of time, they would assuredly bring peoples back to the primitive system of barter of the Dark Ages.

Each one of our republics has its own individual commercial and economic problems. However, I believe it is worth while recalling that in the period just prior to the outbreak of the war the other American republics as a whole sold about one third of their products to the United States and over half to Europe. During the same period the American republics looked to the United States for over 35 percent of their imports, while the countries of Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom, supplied them with over one third of the articles which they did not produce within their own borders. This statement, although it does not reflect the individual situation of any one of the republics, will, I believe, give you a fair idea of the basic problem with which the continent is faced.

One phase of the problem, namely, the furnishing by the United States during the present emergency of articles which the American republics formerly imported from Europe, has been quite promptly and adequately met by our export industry. Our exports to this area during the first year of the war were valued at some 240 million dollars more than those of the comparable year earlier. It is

gratifying to be able to report that in most lines the prices of the goods included in this figure have increased only slightly, if at all. This fact reflects great credit upon the vision of our merchants. They have in general been farsighted enough, and I may say patriotic enough, not to take undue advantage of their privileged position in the South American markets resulting from the elimination of European competition.

During this same first year of warfare, our imports from the other American republics have also substantially increased. The increase has not, however, been commensurate with the increase in our exports. In round figures it has amounted to 147 million dollars. In other words, the exchange position of the other American republics vis-à-vis the United States has deteriorated. It is essential, if they are to continue to buy our goods, that we buy more of their goods, use more of the services such as shipping which they have to offer, and send more tourists to the lands to the south, since few of the other republics can ship gold in settlement of balances.

We have not, of course, found as yet a perfect or a comprehensive solution of the problem so presented. But it is encouraging to be able to report that that community of interest which all of the American republics now recognize, enabled the representatives of the 21 republics to meet at Panamá less than three weeks after the outbreak of the war to consider the emergency created. This meeting of consultation, the sessions of which lasted only 10 days, adopted a number of highly important inter-American policies providing for the preservation of the neutrality of the New World, and it set up as well the machinery for a common approach to common problems in several fields.

In the economic field there was created the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, consisting of one delegate from each of the American republics. This body assembled in Washington last November 15 and has been continuously in session ever since.

It has been my privilege to preside over the

meetings of this Committee, and I wish it were possible for me to convey to you adequately the cooperative and constructive nature of its deliberations. The primary service performed by the Committee has been to furnish the medium whereby the economic problems with which the several American nations are confronted may be examined for the purpose of finding a practical solution. Because of the existence of this Committee I believe that every one of the 21 governments has achieved a new understanding and a new appreciation of the factors governing the economic life of our continent. It is my hope that this machinery will be preserved even after the passing of the present emergency, and that it will remain a part of the new system of international relations which has been created in this hemisphere.

A part of the Committee's efforts during the earlier part of this year was devoted to the drafting of a convention for an Inter-American Bank to be created under government auspices. This project has been advocated by inter-American gatherings ever since the first Inter-American Conference was held in Washington in 1889. The convention was signed last April, and it is my hope that the bank will come into being in the relatively near future and serve as a new and valuable instrument of inter-American cooperation.

The Committee also devoted its attention to the question of ocean-freight rates—a most important factor either in facilitating or obstructing the flow of goods. Due to the activities of the Committee in this respect and to the unfailingly helpful cooperation of the United States Maritime Commission, as well as of the steamship companies themselves, it can be safely asserted that increases in freight rates have been kept to an absolute minimum. Through the initiative of the Committee, an Inter-American Maritime Conference will be held next month in order to afford both the governments of the American republics and the shipping companies concerned an opportunity for a comprehensive review of the entire situation.

The Committee was also responsible for the creation of the Inter-American Development

Commission. This is a small body consisting of five members representing all of the American republics. Its function is to encourage the development of enterprises of mixed United States and local ownership and management, in order to expand production in the other American republics and especially the production of non-competitive, complementary products readily marketable in the United States. One of the more important of the projects in which the Development Commission has aroused practical interest is that of finding sources of supply in the other American republics for manufactured articles formerly imported by the United States from the conquered or occupied areas of Europe.

With the intensification of the war in Europe last summer, the economic problems facing the American republics were rendered more acute. It was recognized that a fresh approach was required. Partly in order to determine the nature of that approach the second consultative meeting was held at Habana in July. In a speech before that gathering Secretary Hull outlined the problem along four definite lines. The effective four-point program which was subsequently adopted by the meeting consisted of the following:

"1. Strengthening and expansion of the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as an instrument for continuing consultation with respect to trade matters, including especially the situation immediately confronting the American republics as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets.

"2. Creation of facilities for the temporary handling and orderly marketing of accumulated surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of the American republics, whenever such action becomes necessary.

"3. Development of commodity agreements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned.

"4. Consideration of methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the

Americas, including public-health measures, nutrition studies, and suitable organizations for the relief distribution of some part of any surplus commodities."

At the same time that Secretary Hull was presenting this program to the Habana meeting, President Roosevelt transmitted a message to the Congress recommending that the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank for transactions with the other American republics be increased by 500 millions of dollars. The purpose of this increase was to permit the United States to assume its share of the responsibility for continental economic stability implicit in its comparatively favored situation. The Export-Import Bank, organized in 1934, has rendered a number of very valuable services to American business and industry and to the other American republics. Its scope of action will now be largely increased and it will play a most important part in the co-operative program to which we may confidently look forward. The ultimate decision concerning the policies and transactions of the bank is vested in the hands of Secretary Jesse Jones, and I think you will agree that the American taxpayer may rest assured that the transactions undertaken by the bank will therefore be along the soundest business lines and likewise in the best interests of our own economy.

I think it may truly be said that the primary objective of all of the American republics at this time is to strengthen the economies of all of them. One great essential is an increased diversification of exports so that the economy of certain American republics will no longer be dependent upon a small number of exports highly sensitive to world developments. Of course, a country whose economic life is wholly dependent upon events or decisions which take place in other continents many thousands of miles away, and in the determination of which it has no voice, is not a country economically independent. The partnership of the American republics which is now being evolved will in great degree tend to correct this situation.

While the exchange of raw materials for man-

ufactured products used to be considered the perfect illustration of liberal trade doctrine based upon inherent advantage, most of us will agree that scientific developments and technological advantages have changed this situation. It is no longer true in the case of several of the other American republics that, even if all trade barriers were removed, it would be to their advantage to concentrate their activities solely on the production and export of a limited number of raw materials. On the contrary, the economy of the future, if that economy is to be the reflection of the progress of which the New World is theoretically capable, will represent in every quarter of this continent a much higher degree of diversified local production, both of raw materials and of manufactured articles. This development should not result in a decrease in the volume of inter-American trade; it would, however, represent a change in the character of that trade. And by vastly increasing the diversity of human opportunity in this part of the world, it will insure a richer, fuller life to millions of people in the Americas whose choice of occupation is now either extremely limited or even, in times of economic depression, non-existent.

The arrangement recently concluded by the Brazilian Government and the Export-Import Bank for the creation of a steel industry in Brazil to which both Governments will bring capital is an outstanding example of the practical working out of this policy of diversification.

This same theme enters into another approach to our continental economic problem, and one which holds out very substantial promise. From the point of view of national defense, the United States can no longer continue to rely upon sources of supply of vital raw materials located in other continents. Rubber is one outstanding example of this type of commodity. Our Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the governments concerned and with private enterprise, is currently conducting extensive surveys in Central and South America for the purpose of determining the best location, and most suitable varieties of plant, for the

restoration to our continent of that position in the supply of rubber which was lost over 30 years ago to the planters of the Netherlands East Indies and of Malaysia.

A catalog of strategic materials, the production and processing of which in this hemisphere to a greater extent than at present would be desirable, includes quinine, manila hemp, manganese, tin, and chromium. I am glad to say that in furtherance of our new policy an agreement has been reached between the Metals Reserve Co., a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Bolivian producers, under a guaranty of the Bolivian Government, under which this country will purchase 18,000 tons of tin each year for a period of five years.

Mutually beneficial arrangements of this character hold out high hopes for the future; they do not, however, solve the problem of surpluses of certain raw materials which have accumulated or of the lack of markets for these same materials, which must be produced in the near future if the economic life of the peoples concerned is to proceed normally.

As an outstanding example of inter-American cooperation directed towards the solution of the problem created by surplus commodities in the other American republics, I may mention the current negotiation of a coffee agreement. In broad outline, the proposed agreement will check the dumping of coffee in this market at ruinous prices, through a flexible-quota plan approved by all of the producing countries, with consequent beneficial results to their respective economies, and to their ability to continue to buy from the United States.

Of equal importance has been the aid the Export-Import Bank has extended for the construction of public works in the other American republics. Another type of operation in which the bank has participated has been the extension of credits to the central banks in certain of the other republics for the purpose of making available the amounts of foreign exchange needed for the orderly settlement of accounts due by local importers.

In presenting to you some aspects of these economic problems and in outlining some of the

approaches which have been made towards their solution, you will, I know, understand that there cannot be a single, all-embracing solution for these questions. The measures most favored by your Government, and I believe by the other American governments, are those which, in addition to meeting emergency situations, are consonant with the long-term development of diversified stable economies and with the consistent enhancement of commercial and financial relations between all of our several nations.

For all too many decades, persons in responsible positions, both in official and business life in the United States, have seemed to harbor the peculiar illusion that the understanding, the friendship, and the loyal support of our neighbors in the New World can be obtained solely by fine words and lofty professions on our own part, which as often as not have been completely belied in practice.

I was reminded of that only a few days ago when I read in an editorial appearing in the *Baltimore Sun* these sentences:

"The Roosevelt administration did not invent the good-neighbor policy. The honor of conception and initiation of this policy belongs rather to former President Hoover and his Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, who had the good sense early in 1930 to scrap the interventionist imperialism of the Coolidge era and to cooperate with our neighbors south of the Rio Grande in unselfish friendliness."

The writer of that statement would appear to have forgotten (what the peoples of the other American republics have not forgotten) that after making what he considered a gesture of good-will to the other American republics by undertaking as President-elect a rapid trip around South America, Mr. Hoover returned to Washington to become President and then emphasized his policy of "unselfish friendliness", by signing the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act. The tariff rates and other restrictions to inter-American trade contained in that act constituted a devastating blow to the economies of many of our neighbors, and brought about, in that republic which is bound to us by the most intimate

ties of association and friendship, economic ruin, social upheaval, and finally revolution.

Gentlemen, the time has fortunately passed when phrases and sporadic gestures of good-will constitute our policy towards our neighbors in the New World. The good-neighbor policy, as the Roosevelt administration has practiced it, is a broad program of constructive and friendly cooperation, based on deeds and not on words.

We must all of us here in this hemisphere, at this moment of grave danger, be prepared to make such sacrifices as may be required in the common interest. We must be prepared to maintain and to continue strengthening, not only through our governments, but likewise through the initiative and devotion of our citizens, that kind of foundation for inter-American cooperation which has been steadily growing during the past eight years.

There has never been a time in the history of this country when hemispheric solidarity was more vitally necessary to each one of the American republics, including the United States—and never a time when hemispheric solidarity was such a reality.

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES FOR VESSELS OF PERU

A proclamation (no. 2432) providing that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States" be "suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Peru and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Peru or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from October 1, 1940, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer", was signed by the President on October 17, 1940.

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for October 22, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 206), p. 4163.

Commercial Policy

COMMERCIAL COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Address by Raymond H. Geist ⁵

[Released to the press October 23]

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It is an honor to be one of the speakers on this occasion, which you have designated as Pan American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition now being held in Atlantic City. No place could be more appropriate than this great resort devoted to the health, recreation, and enjoyment of the American Nation. The technological, sanitation, industrial, and educational exhibits could find no better background than here on the shore of the Atlantic Ocean, which, as a great highway of commerce, links our country to the other nations in this hemisphere.

It has been the policy of the American Government to foster and promote good relations between the nations of this hemisphere; but never in the history of these continents has this impetus found more common acceptance than now. In international relations, as in human friendship, the value of such ties depends upon the service rendered and not upon the material advantages which may be obtained. This great Nation of ours with all its wealth and resources, with its manifold actualities and potentialities of leadership, has much to offer fully and honestly to its neighbors. This, I understand, is the purpose of organizing Pan American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition. In giving intercontinental emphasis to the importance of the dairy industry it is proposed to make available to all peoples in this hemisphere the benefits of our research and progress. We are disposed to place fully at the service of the other nations in South, Central, and North America

the vast experience that we have acquired in developing dairy products in the United States and in raising the standard of living and health among our people.

At this particular time in our national history, when the impact of world events arouses us to greater effort on behalf of the general health and strength of every individual in our commonwealth, the development of dairy industries goes hand in hand with the common effort, not only in this country but in all the nations of the Americas. The development of new machinery and the technological progress made in the United States invite the attention of nations not only of this hemisphere but of the whole world. At this exposition details of the progress and achievement connected with the dairy industries are displayed for the benefit of those who, not only at home but abroad, are interested in the health and happiness of their fellow citizens.

It will ever be the chief concern of mankind, as it was from the beginning of the human race, to develop the art of agriculture and the natural fruits of the soil. Those countries of the earth are especially fortunate whose basic industry and commerce have had their origin in the products of rich and fruitful lands, which have not only provided sustenance for the inhabitants but also surpluses for peoples living beyond the national borders.

The inventive genius of man during the last hundred years has made such progress that the existence of human life has become revolutionized. And where this process has been to ameliorate the lot of humankind and to make commonly available advantages which previously were reserved for the few or entirely unknown, the nations of the earth have been

⁵ Delivered at a luncheon held in honor of Pan American Day at the Dairy Industries' Exposition, Atlantic City, N. J., October 23, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

uplifted and advanced definitively to a higher standard. Such is the achievement which this exposition reveals to all. It is fitting, too, that enterprises which have as their object not alone the furthering of commerce but the advancement of knowledge and technical skill should receive common support.

To any careful observer of international relations it will be noticed that in recent years *rap-prochements* of a "cultural" nature have been formed between certain nations of which the purpose has been primarily to open the way for the propagation of political ideologies, a development on foreign soil which often has proved unpalatable and repugnant to the most solid and discreet citizens. The virus of the pseudo-cultural relations has been known to poison the body politic and to corrupt and undermine the state. On the other hand, the nations of this hemisphere have established their cooperation on principles of mutual respect and helpfulness.

The Government of the United States has initiated a program of cooperation with the other American republics which has been conceived in the spirit of friendly and neighborly service, and designed to make available, wherever it is desired and needed, the sort of technical progress and development which the exhibits at this exposition typify. I am speaking of two important acts of the Congress in this field, the first of which is the act of May 25, 1938, as amended by Public No. 63, 76th Congress, which authorizes the loan of civilian technical personnel of the United States to the governments of the other American republics. This act of the Congress was in support of the policy of the United States to further in every practical way the development of cordial and friendly relations with our neighbors to the south. This willingness of the United States to assist its neighbors in the practical way has been met with cordiality on the part of the other American republics. Since the enactment of the act, 11 American states have taken advantage of it. Experts have been detailed for a limited period to collaborate in an advisory capacity in highway engineering, immigration

procedure, customs administration, road building, and fishery problems, and a number of others. It must not be imagined that the United States Government has been able to carry out this program without making some sacrifices. The experts who have gone to other countries to lend their assistance and advice have been obliged to defer for the time being the services they were rendering at home; and in certain instances their colleagues have had to carry on the work of those who were absent.

The second legislative measure of which I speak is the act of August 9, 1939, which authorizes the President to render closer and more effective the relationships between the American republics. This measure was approved by the Congress to implement the program of an Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the Other American Republics, established some time prior thereto at the instance of the President and which now includes 16 separate agencies of the United States Government. These separate agencies include not only the great Departments of the Government, such as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State, and the Interior, but also independent branches, such as the Federal Communications Commission, the United States Public Health Service, the Maritime Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution. Representatives of these agencies are studying projects the object of which is to further in every practicable and concrete way the good relations between the United States and its neighbors to the south. Most of the projects of the Interdepartmental Committee have been carried out with the use of funds available to the Departments concerned, but some 16 require additional funds for the fiscal year 1940-41, and the Congress has made the necessary appropriations.

Among the projects for which funds have been appropriated by the Congress special mention may be made of the following:

Public Health Service.—For increased cooperation with the Pan American Sanitary Bureau by the assignment thereto of additional doctors, nurses, and sanitary engineers for service in the other American republics, and for

scholarships for medical students from the other American republics.

Office of Education.—Inter-American educational relations including assistance in fellowship and professorship exchanges, studies bearing on inter-American cultural relations and the promotion of a better understanding and appreciation of the other American republics in American schools and colleges.

In this general program of cooperation with the other nations of this hemisphere, probably none will be of more interest to the delegates assembled at this exposition than the projects involving the collaboration of the Department of Agriculture. The chief of these are the investigations now being carried on and projected in connection with complementary trade. As you all know, in recent years since the inauguration of the trade-agreements program the attention of this Government has been seriously devoted to every phase of international commercial relations. It has not only been our concern to sell American products and manufactured goods in foreign markets, but to buy the products and goods of other countries as well. The time has come when American merchants must give as much attention, if indeed not more, to the possibilities of buying from other countries as to the opportunities of selling. If our neighbors have resources which are now only partially developed and which we need as normal consumers or users in our industrial processes, we should hasten to assist them in order that the production of such resources increase and become an ever-increasing item in our regular import trade.

We are bound, in view of the gravity of international developments in the political field, to dedicate ourselves profoundly to a realistic solution of the problems which consequently arise in our economic relations with other countries, particularly with our neighbors in the Americas. We must take a long-range view of these economic problems and endeavor to build up a permanent trade on a complementary basis. We can exchange our goods for many products which we need and which can be produced in tropical and subtropical areas.

The Department of Agriculture has undertaken projects which will eventually enable us to obtain an increasing amount of such products from our neighbors in the south. The import statistics of the United States indicate such commodities as tin, rubber, and quinine, the consumption of which is so large in this country that if eventually we were able to satisfy our needs by purchases from our Latin American neighbors there would be created in those countries a tremendous purchasing power likewise for American goods. The list of non-competitive products of interest to the United States can be greatly increased. One has only to mention woods, gums, tropical oils, plants, seeds, and fibers. The surveys proposed under the Department of Agriculture cover investigations and geological studies in soils, climatic factors, disease conditions, et cetera, in the tropical areas in the other American republics, especially as to rubber, quinine, and other products not grown in the United States. Moving with an accelerated momentum toward closer collaboration with our neighbors in every sphere of international activity will speedily produce added benefits and advantages to all. Certain of these acts of cooperation, notably that of defense, may be necessary only while our common peace and tranquility are threatened; but in those spheres of collaboration of which the results are permanently beneficial we shall continue to march together even after the present turmoil in world affairs has passed.

It is important in seeking in the American republics markets for the kind of equipment displayed at this exposition to bear in mind that the whole problem of exports is bound up with and to a large degree dependent upon the volume of our imports. Our neighbors will be unable to buy from us unless they are in a position to dispose of their products in the world's markets and thus create the international exchange required to adjust accounts. American merchants must be prepared to engage in more extensive methods in promoting trade with the republics of the south. This will require closer business contacts, travel to and protracted visits

in the countries concerned. Business must put forth intensive efforts in building up commercial intercourse with our neighbors. Indeed, if we are to succeed, our energy and skill must surpass in brilliance of execution the commercial feats of those European nations whose representatives have been able to establish fruitful and valuable trade relations in this hemisphere. Always maintaining the highest business ethics we must go to the limit in meeting competition: selling better goods, giving better terms, and establishing permanent contacts. It will be increasingly imperative for American firms to establish their own branch houses or to found enterprises with American capital in charge of American citizens in those countries where our commercial destiny lies.

The time has undoubtedly come for American business firms to take a serious view of the character of the agents and firms which represent them abroad. To protect their own interests and those of their clients American business will want to consider what measures to adopt in order to eliminate as their representatives once and for all those unreliable non-American agents in Latin America, who, on account of their servility and obedience to political systems repugnant to our hemisphere, are neither loyal to the republics whose hospitality they enjoy or to the business interests of the United States from which they derive lucrative profits. Firms in this country seriously engaged in the import and export trade with the other American republics will do well to take speedily into account whether or not they can expect to develop a long-range program of mutually beneficial complementary trade if they continue to entrust the fulfillment of these commercial projects, if only in part, to persons whose known intentions and purposes are ultimately to wreck them.

Much emphasis has been placed repeatedly upon the obligations of our Government to assist in establishing sound economy and mutually beneficial international trade among the nations of this hemisphere. Our own Government, in collaboration with the other nations of the Americas, is moving as swiftly, as

resolutely, and as directly in the solution of all our problems as government can; but business and industry cannot be spectators in this historical and epochal effort. The whole weight of our national strength martialled and set in motion under the leadership of our captains of industry and commerce must move forward to the task. The Government of the United States, through the various departments and independent agencies, is facing these questions, not only in our own behalf, but with the determination of securing for all the countries in the western world the maximum of prosperity and well-being. Moreover, the loyal cooperation of all the governments concerned is essential to ultimate success. Finally, if the long-range program of making all the nations on this side of the Atlantic economically sound and stable is to succeed, there will be required as well the unstinted cooperation of all the financial, industrial, and commercial interests of all the countries in the Americas.

The Department

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

[Released to the press October 25]

The Secretary of State on October 24, 1940, issued the following departmental orders:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 892

"Mr. Laurence Duggan has been appointed Adviser on Political Relations, effective on this date. In this capacity, he is charged, under the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State, with the supervision of such divisions having general charge of relations with foreign states as may be assigned to him, and with giving advice on special questions and performing other duties of a supervisory or advisory nature.

"The designation of the Office of Adviser on

Political Relations, now created, is PA/LD.

"Departmental Order No. 686 of May 21, 1937, is amended accordingly.

CORDELL HULL

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"October 24, 1940."

DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 893

"Mr. Philip W. Bonsal is hereby designated Acting Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

CORDELL HULL

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"October 24, 1940."

[Released to the press October 22]

The following recent appointments to offices in the Department have been made by the Secretary of State:

Mr. Paul T. Meyer was appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, effective June 24.

Mr. John W. Perkins was designated Assistant Chief of the Translating Bureau on July 12.

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro was designated Acting Chief of the Central Translating Office on August 9, and Mr. Arturo Morales was designated Acting Assistant Chief of the same office on October 2.

Mr. Edward G. Trueblood, a Foreign Service officer of class VI, was designated Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations on August 15.

Mr. Orme Wilson, a Foreign Service officer of class II, was designated Liaison Officer on September 17, to have charge under the Under Secretary of the Liaison Office.

Mr. Leroy D. Stinebower was, on September 19, appointed Assistant Adviser on International Economic Affairs, effective from July 16.

Mr. James Hugh Keeley, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of class III, was designated Assistant Administrative Officer of the Special Division on October 11, effective from October 1.

Mr. Paul C. Daniels, a Foreign Service officer of class V, was designated an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics on September 19, effective the following day.

Mr. Emilio G. Collado was appointed an Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics on October 19, effective from October 16.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press October 25]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible,

however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of September.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$57.00
Angola.....	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		630.00
Total.....			3,854.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)	\$62.00	5,477.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)	10.00	5,151.84
	IV (1)		10,062.00
	(2)	113.00	6,594.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	1,460.80	178,162.51
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	13.00	93,384.51
Total.....		1,658.80	406,219.70
Australia.....	I (1)	90.00	783.12
	(4)		561.23
	III (1)	517,300.00	2,026,820.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		25,648.00
	(2)	7,010.00	877,579.25
	(3)	72,086.58	2,156,791.58
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total.....		596,486.58	5,136,118.59
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total.....			3,108,367.00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)		84.70
	(2)		74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)		5,000.00
Total.....			13,175.54
Bolivia.....	I (4)	21.00	1,774.00
	IV (2)	243.00	1,528.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Bolivia—Continued.	VII (1)	\$285.76	\$2,239.44
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		549.76	57,491.54
Brazil.....	I (1)		1,773.00
	(2)	3,050.00	8,488.00
	(3)		1,897,325.00
	(4)	7,920.00	14,700.00
	III (1)	364,500.00	1,342,700.00
	(2)		1,734.00
	IV (1)	16,509.00	51,222.75
	(2)	5,364.00	29,908.14
	V (1)	49,465.00	706,918.00
	(2)	71,894.01	182,478.87
	(3)	8,000.00	293,009.50
Total.....		528,436.01	4,530,257.26
British Guiana.....	IV (2)	7.50	14.32
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)	115.52	1,224.36
	(2)		1,680.00
Total.....		123.02	7,918.68
British Honduras.....	I (4)		12.00
	IV (2)		98.69
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			348.19
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (2)		400.00
	(4)		133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)		136.00
Total.....			1,424.79
Canada.....	I (1)	6,172.53	782,803.99
	(2)	20,536.50	201,475.47
	(3)	250.00	40,918.00
	(4)	104,665.67	482,250.72
	(5)	346,254.00	436,408.00
	(6)	43,200.00	43,200.00
	III (1)	1,515,668.00	20,816,102.00
	(2)		4,141.00
	IV (1)	300,233.93	352,579.09
	(2)	2,242.77	53,802.12
	V (1)	626,524.41	974,500.98
	(2)	19,933.14	7,595,322.86
	(3)	458,687.50	8,461,016.19
	VI (2)	45.00	36,098.00
	VII (1)	27,570.36	169,836.88
	(2)	267.26	44,599.93
Total.....		3,472,251.07	40,495,055.23
Chile.....	I (2)		3,040.00
	(4)		37,271.28
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)		3,630.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Chile—Continued.	III (1)		\$409,560.00
	IV (1)		53,069.00
	(2)	\$50.52	7,442.38
	V (1)	3,300.00	6,800.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		3,350.52	572,827.31
China	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		3,226.71
	V (1)		156,800.00
	(2)	157,953.00	2,706,801.63
	(3)	1,177,270.00	3,374,225.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total		1,335,223.00	10,639,954.17
Colombia	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		157.00
	IV (1)		2,310.90
	(2)	12.00	679.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	1,900.00	14,687.00
	(3)		60,995.00
	VII (1)	30.78	1,058.09
	(2)		4,905.00
Total		1,942.78	418,572.75
Costa Rica	I (4)	3,750.00	3,754.00
	IV (1)	6,624.00	7,746.30
	(2)	808.00	1,007.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	228.00	2,029.86
Total		11,410.00	55,609.73
Cuba	I (2)		143.00
	(4)	363.00	131,527.00
	IV (1)	50.00	3,365.50
	(2)	3,824.00	13,076.00
	V (1)		7,700.00
	(2)		4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	874.80	4,009.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		5,111.80	167,072.30
Curaçao	I (1)	10,125.00	10,710.00
	(4)	2,048.00	2,125.39
	IV (1)	1,120.00	2,413.50
	(2)	30.32	626.58
	V (1)	950.00	106,109.00
	(2)		8,536.26
	(3)		57,950.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	VII (2)		\$22.50
Total		\$23,273.32	197,493.23
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	I (2)	96.52	306.52
	IV (1)		2,396.00
	(2)		843.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		96.52	5,647.32
Ecuador	I (1)		208.52
	(4)	12.00	213.00
	IV (1)		156.00
	(2)	6.00	19,155.00
	V (2)	1,025.00	2,047.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,043.00	22,905.52
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)		50,388.00
	(2)	1,579.00	2,331.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		1,579.00	75,600.02
El Salvador	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total			159,624.00
Fiji	I (4)		81.42
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)		141.02
	V (2)	2,177.04	44,640.29
	VII (1)	35,056.00	35,056.00
	(2)		641,032.50
Total		37,233.04	5,086,544.80
France	I (1)		338.00
	(2)		1,204,202.71
	(3)		42,071.00
	(4)		452,145.50
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$57. 00
Angola.....	I (4)		24. 00
	V (1)		3, 200. 00
	(2)		630. 00
Total.....			3, 854. 00
Argentina.....	I (2)		24, 095. 50
	(4)	\$62. 00	5, 477. 00
	(5)		2, 300. 00
	III (2)	10. 00	5, 151. 84
	IV (1)		10, 062. 00
	(2)	113. 00	6, 594. 00
	V (1)		40, 025. 00
	(2)	1, 460. 80	178, 162. 51
	(3)		40, 937. 50
	VII (1)		29. 84
	(2)	13. 00	93, 384. 51
Total.....		1, 658. 80	406, 219. 70
Australia.....	I (1)	90. 00	783. 12
	(4)		561. 23
	III (1)	517, 300. 00	2, 026, 820. 00
	(2)		13, 680. 00
	IV (1)		271. 55
	(2)		509. 00
	V (1)		25, 648. 00
	(2)	7, 010. 00	877, 579. 25
	(3)	72, 086. 58	2, 156, 791. 58
	VII (1)		33, 474. 86
Total.....		596, 486. 58	5, 136, 118. 59
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)		136. 00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17. 29
	IV (2)		1. 87
Total.....			19. 16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217. 00
	(2)		103, 200. 00
	(4)		28, 779. 00
	III (1)		2, 292, 000. 00
	IV (2)		69. 00
	V (1)		20, 745. 00
	(2)		243, 957. 00
	(3)		419, 400. 00
Total.....			3, 108, 367. 00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16. 00
	IV (1)		84. 70
	(2)		74. 84
	V (1)		8, 000. 00
	(2)		5, 000. 00
Total.....			13, 175. 54
Bolivia.....	I (4)	21. 00	1, 774. 00
	IV (2)	243. 00	1, 528. 00
	V (1)		6, 500. 00
	(2)		64. 60
	(3)		45, 384. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Bolivia—Continued.....	VII (1)	\$285. 76	\$2, 239. 44
	(2)		1. 50
Total.....		549. 76	57, 491. 54
Brazil.....	I (1)		1, 773. 00
	(2)	3, 050. 00	8, 488. 00
	(3)		1, 897, 325. 00
	(4)	7, 920. 00	14, 700. 00
	III (1)	364, 500. 00	1, 342, 700. 00
	(2)	1, 734. 00	1, 734. 00
	IV (1)	16, 509. 00	51, 222. 75
	(2)	5, 364. 00	29, 908. 14
	V (1)	49, 465. 00	706, 918. 00
	(2)	71, 894. 01	182, 478. 87
	(3)	8, 000. 00	293, 000. 50
Total.....		528, 436. 01	4, 530, 257. 26
British Guiana.....	IV (2)	7. 50	14. 32
	V (1)		2, 500. 00
	(3)		2, 500. 00
	VII (1)	115. 52	1, 224. 36
	(2)		1, 680. 00
Total.....		123. 02	7, 918. 68
British Honduras.....	I (4)		12. 00
	IV (2)		98. 69
	VII (1)		129. 20
	(2)		108. 30
Total.....			348. 19
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2. 43
Burma.....	I (2)		400. 00
	(4)		133. 54
	IV (1)		755. 25
	(2)		136. 00
Total.....			1, 424. 79
Canada.....	I (1)	6, 172. 53	782, 803. 99
	(2)	20, 536. 50	201, 475. 47
	(3)	250. 00	40, 918. 00
	(4)	104, 665. 67	482, 250. 72
	(5)	346, 254. 00	436, 408. 00
	(6)	43, 200. 00	43, 200. 00
	III (1)	1, 515, 668. 00	20, 816, 102. 00
	(2)		4, 141. 00
	IV (1)	300, 233. 93	352, 579. 09
	(2)	2, 242. 77	53, 802. 12
	V (1)	626, 524. 41	974, 500. 98
	(2)	19, 933. 14	7, 595, 322. 86
	(3)	458, 687. 50	8, 461, 016. 19
	VI (2)	45. 00	36, 098. 00
	VII (1)	27, 570. 36	169, 836. 88
	(2)	267. 25	44, 599. 93
Total.....		3, 472, 251. 07	40, 495, 055. 23
Chile.....	I (2)		3, 040. 00
	(4)		37, 271. 28
	(5)		5, 450. 00
	(6)		3, 630. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Chile—Continued.	III (1)		\$409,560.00
	IV (1)		53,069.00
	(2)	\$50.52	7,442.38
	V (1)	3,300.00	6,800.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total		3,350.52	572,827.31
China	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		3,226.71
	V (1)		156,800.00
	(2)	157,953.00	2,706,801.63
	(3)	1,177,270.00	3,374,225.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total		1,335,223.00	10,639,954.17
Colombia	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		157.00
	IV (1)		2,310.90
	(2)	12.00	679.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	1,900.00	14,687.00
	(3)		60,995.00
	VII (1)	30.78	1,058.09
	(2)		4,905.00
Total		1,942.78	418,572.75
Costa Rica	I (4)	3,750.00	3,754.00
	IV (1)	6,624.00	7,746.30
	(2)	808.00	1,007.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	228.00	2,029.86
Total		11,410.00	55,609.73
Cuba	I (2)		143.00
	(4)	363.00	131,527.00
	IV (1)	50.00	3,365.50
	(2)	3,824.00	13,076.00
	V (1)		7,700.00
	(2)		4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	874.80	4,009.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		5,111.80	167,072.30
Curaçao	I (1)	19,125.00	19,710.00
	(4)	2,048.00	2,125.39
	IV (1)	1,120.00	2,413.50
	(2)	30.32	626.58
	V (1)	950.00	106,109.00
	(2)		8,536.26
	(3)		57,950.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	VII (2)		\$22.50
Total		\$23,273.32	197,493.23
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	I (2)	96.52	306.52
	IV (1)		2,396.00
	(2)		843.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		96.52	5,647.32
Ecuador	I (1)		208.52
	(4)	12.00	213.00
	IV (1)		156.00
	(2)	6.00	19,155.00
	V (2)	1,025.00	2,047.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,043.00	22,905.52
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)		50,388.00
	(2)	1,579.00	2,331.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		1,579.00	75,600.02
El Salvador	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total			159,624.00
Fiji	I (4)		81.42
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)		141.02
	V (2)	2,177.04	44,640.29
	VII (1)	35,056.00	35,056.00
	(2)		641,032.50
Total		37,233.04	5,086,544.80
France	I (1)		338.00
	(2)		1,204,202.71
	(3)		42,071.00
	(4)		452,145.50
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
France—Continued.	IV (1)		\$30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,950,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			44,394,177.22
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)	\$254.50	305.50
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)	519.90	530.90
Total		774.40	4,750.90
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	1,875,500.00	7,008,080.00
	(2)	90,793.57	22,945,912.51
	(3)		4,062,850.52
	(4)	1,615,476.03	44,405,169.91
	(5)	239,230.00	13,222,407.10
	III (1)	12,276,400.00	229,090,078.85
	(2)	18,000.00	146,140.14
	IV (1)	3,498.30	1,113,105.66
	(2)	987,867.15	3,733,162.91
	V (1)	900,000.00	968,000.00
	(2)	3,206,008.16	25,319,104.35
	(3)	13,170,691.00	49,215,322.00
	VII (1)	4,666,500.00	13,926,803.94
	(2)	40,000.00	5,513,039.80
Total		39,089,964.21	421,260,177.69
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)		540.00
	(2)		105.00
Total			10,645.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total			6,916.80
Haiti	IV (1)		1,609.85
	(2)	7.66	30.66
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total		7.66	8,664.81

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Honduras	I (1)	\$32.00	\$32.00
	(4)	258.00	690.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	136.00	1,064.00
	V (1)		10,000.00
	(2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total		426.00	17,143.00
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,040.75
	(2)		938.00
	(4)		1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)		22,832.00
	(3)		24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total			59,914.60
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,012.00
India	I (1)	232.00	3,257.74
	(4)	177.57	7,311.94
	IV (1)	25.50	3,704.14
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,469.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		3,468.00
Total		435.07	88,491.77
Iran	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
	(2)	93.00	93.00
Total		93.00	909,593.00
Iraq	I (2)		47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)		148,000.00
Total			223,030.00
Ireland	V (1)		235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total			272,153.60
Italy	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total			164.45

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890.00

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165.00

000.00

030.00

503.00

270.60

380.00

153.60

610.00

123.00

41.45

164.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Kenya.....	I (1)		\$107.00
	(4)		60.00
	IV (1)		714.00
	(2)		35.00
Total.....			916.00
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45
Macau.....	I (2)	\$4,117.50	4,672.50
Mauritius.....	I (4)		137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	60.00	280.75
	(4)	27,500.00	27,530.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)		16,037.30
	(2)		1,023.20
	V (1)	46,500.00	485,182.40
	(2)	123.13	7,566.53
	(3)	2,600.00	40,855.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	6,084.75	14,125.00
	(2)	8,538.00	58,275.00
Total.....		91,405.88	651,163.44
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)	1,200.00	283,200.00
	(2)	30.00	17,174.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....		1,230.00	356,354.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total.....			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		3,447,950.00
	(3)		975,000.00
	(4)	764,030.71	3,796,418.01
	(5)		2,304,600.00
	(6)	241,800.00	241,800.00
	III (1)		6,399,118.10
	(2)		9,081.90
	IV (1)		68,321.65
	(2)	39,329.36	58,544.01
	V (1)		622,056.12
	(2)	127,764.70	339,542.20
	(3)	20,755.18	462,015.97
	VI (1)	4,950.00	4,950.00
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)		160,749.30
Total.....		1,198,629.95	18,890,486.09
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Newfoundland.....	I (1)	\$11.10	\$142.65
	(4)	2.17	1,170.89
	IV (1)		1,946.62
	(2)		598.22
Total.....		13.27	3,658.38
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,250.00
Total.....			1,267.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)		266,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	67.50	161,594.95
	(3)		130,230.00
	VII (1)		11,045.00
Total.....		67.50	2,486,691.95
Nicaragua.....	I (1)		62,500.00
	(2)		9,000.00
	IV (1)	1,183.00	1,208.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total.....		1,183.00	75,350.00
Nigeria.....	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)		30.25
	(2)		89.04
Total.....			418.79
Northern Rhodesia.....	I (1)	336.80	336.80
	(4)	198.27	198.27
	IV (1)		25.50
Total.....		535.07	560.57
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total.....			793,007.00
Palestine.....	V (3)		1,400.00
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Panama—Continued.	V (1)		\$27,866.00
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,380.00
	VII (1)		2,262.46
	(2)		728.00
Total			65,422.21
Paraguay	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total			12,535.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	\$2,545.00	14,000.58
	(3)		86,666.00
	VII (1)		2,140.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		2,545.00	504,866.48
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		103,446.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)	2,500.00	80,439.94
	(3)		66,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)		71,000.00
Total		2,500.00	326,700.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	106.00	601.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	54.00	699.56
	IV (1)	170.00	487.30
	(2)		95.52
	V (2)		160,226.00
Total		330.00	162,337.48
Spain	I (1)		130.00
	(4)		25.00
Total			155.00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)	323.00	323.00
Total		323.00	11,971.61

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Sweden	I (2)		\$108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		91,419.53
	(3)		247,298.00
Total			749,649.53
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand	I (1)	\$105.72	27,905.72
	(4)	47.95	56.52
	III (1)		258,054.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,315.00	18,309.89
	(2)	184.29	245.81
	V (1)		97,200.00
	(2)	1,130.00	69,200.74
	(3)	46,070.00	211,260.00
Total		48,852.96	683,776.52
Trinidad	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)		294.60
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)	2,125.00	2,977.00
	(2)	162.45	162.45
Total		2,287.45	22,211.45
Turkey	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		139,760.00
	VII (2)	73,920.00	116,777.00
Total		73,920.00	262,186.20
Union of South Africa	I (1)		308.00
	(2)	200,000.00	200,000.00
	(3)	55,500.00	55,500.00
	(4)	13.00	633.93
	III (1)		454,000.00
	IV (1)	96,921.00	287,409.70
	(2)		36,257.00
	V (1)		3,344,553.00
	(2)	32,942.00	124,517.28
	(3)		338,200.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,223.00
Total		385,376.00	4,831,822.91
Uruguay	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)		6,887.30
	V (1)		53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total			63,029.70
Venezuela	I (1)		184.30
	(2)		278.00
	(4)		69.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	III (1)		\$163,970.00
	IV (1)		4,881.60
	(2)		192.70
	V (1)	\$185,000.00	298,860.00
	(2)	5,516.30	64,817.30
	(3)	31,000.00	126,270.00
	VII (1)	4,253.59	15,256.99
	(2)	1,850.00	21,127.40
Total		227,619.89	695,907.74
Windward Islands	IV (2)		10.00
	VII (2)		135.37
Total			145.37
Yugoslavia	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total			40,191.75
Grand total		47,152,405.03	570,392,922.88

During the month of September, 463 arms export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,616 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of September under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State.

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Angola	I (4)		\$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)	\$125.00	620.00
Total		125.00	3,844.00
Argentina	I (2)		24,095.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	III (2)	10.00	10.00
	IV (1)	650.00	8,452.00
	(2)		6,504.00
	V (1)		40,025.00
	(2)	13,459.00	66,939.48
	(3)		290,713.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	5,805.80	67,317.31
Total		19,924.80	506,744.63

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Australia	I (1)	\$194.00	\$1,010.53
	(4)		458.08
	III (1)	51,730.00	7,857,865.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	32,575.00	520,898.00
	(3)	127,626.00	959,076.00
	VII (1)		33,474.86
Total		212,125.00	9,386,724.02
Bahrein Islands	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total			19.16
Belgium	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total			1,371,094.79
Bermuda	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (2)	39.84	74.84
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)		2,500.00
Total		39.84	10,638.84
Bolivia	I (4)	11.00	1,753.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)		1,881.88
	(2)		1.50
Total		11.00	83,704.07
Brazil	I (1)	224.00	1,211.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(3)	9,225.00	9,225.00
	(4)	8,308.00	16,877.00
	III (1)	218,700.00	568,450.00
	IV (1)	13,897.00	32,359.75
	(2)	1,612.00	21,781.14
	V (1)	52,400.00	666,072.00
	(2)	1,020.00	118,323.63
	(3)	53,268.00	225,123.25
	VII (2)		2.00
Total		358,654.00	1,664,862.77
British Guiana	IV (2)		6.82
	V (3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		1,108.84
	(2)	1,680.00	1,680.00
Total		1,680.00	5,295.66

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
British Honduras.....	IV (1)	-----	\$15. 00
	(2)	-----	18. 00
	VII (1)	-----	129. 20
	(2)	-----	108. 30
Total.....		-----	270. 50
Burma.....	I (1)	-----	90. 00
	(2)	-----	400. 00
	(4)	-----	229. 54
	IV (1)	-----	472. 00
	(2)	-----	49. 22
Total.....		-----	1, 240. 76
Canada.....	I (1)	\$5, 568. 63	661, 460. 09
	(2)	11, 477. 00	137, 871. 47
	(3)	250. 00	38, 819. 00
	(4)	55, 947. 07	328, 149. 66
	(5)	-----	94, 654. 00
	III (1)	988, 355. 00	7, 519, 493. 00
	(2)	-----	248, 581. 31
	IV (1)	13, 363. 31	48, 139. 26
	(2)	785. 71	73, 999. 30
	V (1)	19, 792. 00	540, 496. 57
	(2)	209, 426. 90	1, 600, 593. 34
	(3)	234, 886. 36	3, 971, 014. 60
	VI (2)	45. 00	36, 053. 00
	VII (1)	27, 645. 11	145, 457. 88
	(2)	6, 831. 54	91, 145. 89
Total.....		1, 574, 373. 63	15, 544, 928. 37
Chile.....	I (2)	70. 00	3, 040. 00
	(4)	18, 384. 00	37, 154. 00
	(5)	-----	5, 300. 00
	(6)	-----	3, 630. 00
	IV (1)	213. 00	54, 054. 00
	(2)	396. 80	5, 747. 80
	V (1)	3, 300. 00	6, 800. 00
	(2)	-----	3, 407. 50
	(3)	-----	52, 678. 00
	VII (1)	15. 00	15. 00
	(2)	-----	12, 607. 15
Total.....		22, 378. 80	184, 433. 45
China.....	I (1)	-----	1, 344. 00
	(2)	-----	468, 005. 00
	(3)	-----	850. 00
	(4)	-----	23, 753. 00
	III (1)	633, 791. 00	1, 782, 445. 57
	(2)	481. 00	18, 514. 00
	IV (1)	-----	268. 60
	(2)	-----	5, 649. 00
	V (1)	-----	114, 600. 00
	(2)	297, 074. 00	1, 567, 506. 50
	(3)	24, 885. 00	593, 291. 00
	VII (1)	-----	334, 724. 00
	(2)	-----	342, 000. 00
Total.....		956, 231. 00	5, 252, 950. 67

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Colombia.....	I (1)	-----	\$30. 00
	(4)	-----	177. 00
	IV (1)	-----	1, 935. 20
	(2)	\$218. 00	2, 049. 76
	V (1)	-----	348, 350. 00
	(2)	6, 361. 00	12, 551. 00
	(3)	9, 364. 00	44, 956. 00
	VII (1)	-----	1, 027. 00
	(2)	2, 940. 00	4, 905. 00
Total.....		18, 883. 00	415, 980. 96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)	-----	4. 00
	IV (1)	-----	137. 30
	(2)	63. 00	199. 25
	V (1)	-----	25, 000. 00
	(2)	-----	22, 057. 00
	(3)	1, 600. 00	28, 976. 00
	VII (1)	-----	2, 235. 26
	(2)	-----	51. 00
Total.....		1, 663. 00	78, 659. 81
Cuba.....	I (2)	-----	70. 00
	(4)	26, 158. 00	26, 886. 00
	III (1)	-----	43, 350. 00
	IV (1)	-----	2, 445. 50
	(2)	29. 00	11, 702. 00
	V (1)	-----	7, 700. 00
	(2)	-----	8, 895. 00
	(3)	-----	12, 876. 00
	VII (1)	173. 20	5, 550. 92
	(2)	-----	751. 00
Total.....		26, 360. 20	120, 226. 42
Curaçao.....	I (1)	-----	585. 00
	(4)	2, 048. 00	2, 125. 30
	IV (1)	639. 00	1, 293. 50
	(2)	381. 62	596. 26
	V (1)	-----	103, 975. 00
	(2)	3, 379. 76	4, 283. 26
	(3)	-----	53, 150. 00
	VII (2)	-----	22. 50
Total.....		6, 448. 38	166, 030. 91
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)	-----	210. 00
	IV (1)	-----	854. 00
	(2)	-----	515. 00
	V (2)	-----	600. 00
	VII (1)	-----	1, 501. 80
Total.....		-----	3, 680. 80
Ecuador.....	I (1)	38. 80	208. 52
	(4)	12. 00	238. 00
	IV (1)	-----	191. 00
	(2)	672. 00	17, 060. 00
	V (2)	-----	1, 022. 00
	VII (1)	225. 00	225. 00
	(2)	-----	900. 00
Total.....		947. 80	19, 874. 52

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Egypt.....	I (3)	-----	\$2,680.00
	(*)	-----	26.21
	IV (1)	-----	53,519.00
	(2)	-----	989.31
	V (2)	-----	60.00
Total.....		-----	57,274.52
El Salvador.....	I (1)	-----	125,052.00
	(4)	\$20.00	1,233.00
	III (1)	-----	18,200.00
	IV (1)	-----	76.00
	(2)	-----	6,436.40
	V (2)	-----	375.00
	VII (2)	-----	8,350.00
Total.....		20.00	159,722.40
Finland.....	I (1)	325.50	325.50
	(2)	-----	184,310.00
	(3)	58,256.00	494,950.00
	(4)	-----	1,364,078.89
	III (1)	-----	2,321,496.00
	IV (1)	-----	951.50
	V (2)	9,499.00	130,180.00
	(3)	-----	1,200,063.00
	VII (2)	132,685.00	487,619.00
Total.....		200,765.50	6,183,973.89
France.....	I (1)	-----	78.00
	(2)	-----	1,202,979.71
	(3)	-----	41,323.00
	(4)	-----	593,495.50
	III (1)	-----	53,907,979.00
	(2)	-----	20,845.00
	IV (2)	-----	368,315.00
	V (1)	-----	546,000.00
	(2)	-----	3,927,169.82
	(3)	-----	10,345,538.00
	VII (1)	-----	2.00
	(2)	-----	56,593.00
Total.....		-----	71,010,318.03
French Indochina.....	I (4)	-----	51.00
	IV (1)	-----	3,836.00
	(2)	-----	11.00
Total.....		-----	3,898.00
French West Africa.....	I (4)	-----	33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (1)	1,493,250.00	4,613,830.00
	(2)	701,221.72	9,342,766.27
	(3)	59,382.00	2,455,199.20
	(4)	761,659.85	15,561,804.23
	(5)	20,000.00	934,316.60
	III (1)	6,734,626.00	50,424,018.00
	(2)	1,347.00	22,001.00
	IV (1)	49,210.00	564,955.86
	(2)	348,078.00	713,469.55
	V (1)	60,000.00	68,000.00
	(2)	1,304,052.00	4,620,946.79
	(3)	4,316,386.00	13,586,974.48

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Continued.....	VII (1)	\$190,490.00	\$8,127,795.06
	(2)	133,511.00	2,964,365.00
Total.....		16,173,213.57	114,000,442.04
Greece.....	I (3)	-----	150.00
	(4)	-----	50.00
	(5)	85,850.00	85,850.00
Total.....		85,850.00	86,050.00
Greenland.....	I (1)	-----	1,015.48
	(2)	-----	578.30
	(3)	-----	6,674.65
	(4)	-----	1,731.57
	IV (1)	-----	540.00
	(2)	-----	105.00
Total.....		-----	10,645.00
Guatemala.....	I (1)	-----	37.00
	(4)	-----	12.00
	IV (1)	-----	159.00
	(2)	-----	1,336.00
	VII (1)	-----	226.80
	(2)	-----	5,164.00
Total.....		-----	6,934.80
Haiti.....	IV (1)	1,264.80	1,601.35
	(2)	-----	23.00
	VII (1)	-----	24.30
	(2)	-----	6.00
Total.....		1,264.80	1,654.65
Honduras.....	I (4)	74.00	406.00
	IV (1)	-----	388.00
	(2)	422.00	1,521.00
	V (1)	-----	110,000.00
	(2)	-----	3,213.00
	VII (2)	-----	391.00
Total.....		496.00	115,919.00
Hong Kong.....	I (1)	1,135.50	1,158.50
	(4)	-----	12.00
	IV (1)	-----	7,363.00
	V (2)	-----	5,196.00
	(3)	16,550.00	16,550.00
Total.....		17,685.50	30,279.50
Iceland.....	IV (1)	-----	1,920.00
	(2)	-----	363.00
	V (1)	-----	7,890.00
	(2)	-----	763.00
	VII (2)	-----	65.00
Total.....		-----	11,001.00
India.....	I (1)	112.50	2,900.95
	(4)	607.73	7,649.69
	IV (1)	51.00	3,579.64
	(2)	50.29	1,145.60

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
India—Continued.	V (1)		\$67,500.00
	(2)	\$163.00	1,499.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		929.00
Total		984.52	86,204.28
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total			153,473.60
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)		618.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(4)	30.26	30.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	647.70	15,352.30
	(2)	547.20	1,023.20
	V (1)	33,300.00	450,682.40
	(2)	1,353.00	4,290.00
	(3)		14,505.00
	VI (2)		175.50
	VII (1)	405.00	16,612.50
	(2)	16,206.00	55,507.00
Total		52,489.16	558,346.66
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		7,304.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total			345,284.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Netherlands—Continued.	V (1)		\$107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50
Netherlands Indies	I (1)	\$108.56	108.56
	(2)	16,463.00	108,947.00
	(4)	7,179.10	23,601.87
	(5)	116,618.00	397,693.00
	III (1)	256,872.00	1,827,830.00
	(2)		740.00
	IV (1)		52,519.35
	(2)	7,003.49	14,133.09
	V (1)		334,677.00
	(2)	64,071.50	301,339.50
	(3)	1,752.00	214,947.00
	VI (1)	4,950.00	4,950.00
	VII (1)	338.80	338.80
	(2)	16,740.00	204,909.30
Total		492,096.45	3,486,735.07
New Caledonia	I (4)	720.82	923.82
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	205.00	300.24
	IV (1)		1,934.50
	(2)	24.50	240.32
Total		229.50	2,593.56
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		2,500.00
Total			2,517.25
New Zealand	I (4)	43,122.00	69,737.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		2,371.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)		11,386.00
Total		43,122.00	86,236.15
Nicaragua	I (1)		34,827.00
	(2)		8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (1)	25.00	25.00
	(2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		25.00	51,060.00
Nigeria	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		33.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)		88.00
Total		30.00	429.50
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Norway.....	I (1)		\$70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total.....			1,394,253.20
Palestine.....	V (3)	\$1,000.00	1,400.00
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		8,700.00
	IV (1)		8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		21,807.13
	(2)		174.00
	(3)		1,447.00
	VII (1)	5.00	2,920.60
	(2)	728.00	728.00
Total.....		733.00	62,165.48
Paraguay.....	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		11,215.45
Total.....			11,600.25
Peru.....	IV (1)		7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	3,764.00	19,636.00
	(3)	7,957.00	70,574.00
	VII (1)	1,140.00	2,140.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total.....		12,861.00	480,081.90
Portugal.....	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		877,298.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)		44,235.91
	(3)		54,265.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)	17,000.00	17,000.00
Total.....		17,000.00	998,851.47
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia.....	V (2)		760.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		352.50
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		121.04
	V (2)	11,325.00	24,625.00
Total.....		11,325.00	25,903.64

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		\$9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)	\$129.20	323.00
Total.....		129.20	11,971.61
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	44,500.00	178,001.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)		212,923.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total.....		44,500.00	4,605,423.98
Thailand.....	I (1)	105.72	123.37
	(4)	8.39	10.32
	III (2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)		16,380.89
	(2)	57.39	57.39
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		13,015.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total.....		171.50	229,550.81
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
	(2)	162.45	162.45
Total.....		162.45	22,904.45
Turkey.....	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	68,085.00	301,880.10
	(3)		70,344.00
	VII (2)	42,857.00	42,857.00
Total.....		110,942.00	1,945,662.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		296.00
	(4)		565.93
	III (1)	280,400.00	454,000.00
	IV (1)	13,098.00	104,686.70
	(2)	3,625.00	3,632.00
	V (1)		411,228.00
	(2)	15,440.00	40,246.64
	(3)	72,500.00	159,675.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total.....		385,063.00	1,214,550.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (3)		120,512.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		September 1940	9 months ending September 30, 1940
Uruguay.....	I (4)		\$299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	\$1,461.00	5,607.30
	V (1)		35,104.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total.....		1,461.00	43,292.70
Venezuela.....	I (1)		111.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		167,970.00
	IV (1)		3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)		94,783.00
	(2)	12,784.00	41,055.00
	(3)	16,000.00	98,131.00
	VII (1)	3,051.98	14,858.99
	(2)		15,890.40
Total.....		31,835.98	436,592.84
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....			120,886.75
Grand total.....		20,886,022.40	244,250,218.49

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of September 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Bermuda.....	V (2)	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Canada.....	I (2)	342.50	
	(3)	540.00	
	(4)	421.40	
	V (2)	501.00	
	(3)	9,227.37	11,032.27
Great Britain.....	I (1)	83.25	
	(5)	13,000.00	13,083.25
Total.....			26,615.52

During the month of September, 18 import licenses were issued, making a total of 163 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58-59].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937;

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during September 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
30.....	(1)	\$1,117.20	\$21,088.16
	(2)	180.15	
	(3)	5,986.00	
	(5)	13,804.81	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during September 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$239.20	\$34,249.18
(2).....	14.00	
(3).....	20,034.00	
(5).....	13,961.98	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

No licenses authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regula-

tions issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of September 1940.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of September 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Dr. Miguel Yrurtia Lleo.	Cuba.....	10	\$12.00
The Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Compania Marx, S. A.	Mexico.....	20	18.50

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press October 26]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since October 12, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Irving N. Linnell, of Boston, Mass., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul General at Yokohama, Japan.

Robert B. Macatee, of Front Royal, Va., Consul at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been designated First Secretary of Legation at Belgrade and will serve in dual capacity.

Karl L. Rankin, of New York, Commercial Attaché at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has been assigned as Consul at Belgrade and will serve in dual capacity.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade,

Yugoslavia, has been assigned as Consul at Belgrade and will serve in dual capacity.

T. Muldrup Forsyth, of Esmont, Va., Vice Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has been assigned as Consul at Cartagena.

Walter J. Linthicum, of Baltimore, Md., Vice Consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Pernambuco.

Patrick Mallon, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Vice Consul at Léopoldville, Belgian Congo, has been assigned as Consul at Léopoldville.

Maurice Pasquet, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon, has been assigned as Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., Vice Consul at Foochow, China, has been assigned as Consul at Foochow.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at Mérida.

Clare H. Timberlake, of Jackson, Mich., Vice Consul at Aden, Arabia, has been assigned as Consul at Aden.

Jay Walker, of Washington, D. C., Vice Consul at Pará, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Pará.

The assignment of Herbert P. Fales, of Pasa-

dena, Calif., as Vice Consul at Tokyo, Japan, has been canceled. Mr. Fales has now been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

James E. Callahan, of Allston, Mass., Vice Consul at London, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Cork, Ireland.

Carroll C. Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo., Vice Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been appointed Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany.

Walter W. Wiley, of Salisbury, N. C., Clerk at Marseille, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Marseille.

Joseph A. Frisz, of Terre Haute, Ind., Clerk at Santiago, Chile, has been appointed Vice Consul at Santiago.

Wendell S. Howard, of Uniontown, Pa., Clerk at Berlin, Germany, has been appointed Vice Consul at Berlin.

Dee G. Davis, of Santa Paula, Calif., Clerk at Nagasaki, Japan, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nagasaki.

The American Consulate General at Prague, Bohemia, was closed on October 14, 1940.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

AGRICULTURE

Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks

Morocco—Tunis

By a note dated October 11, 1940, the Italian Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instruments of ratifi-

cation on behalf of Morocco and Tunis of the Convention for the Standardization of the Methods of Keeping and Operating Cattle Herdbooks, signed at Rome on October 14, 1936, were deposited by the French Ambassador with the Italian Government on June 3, 1940.

According to information received from the Italian Government, the convention has been ratified by: Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Morocco, and Tunis.

FINANCE

Supplementary Executive Agreement With Haiti Further Modifying the Agreement of August 7, 1933, Executive Agreement Series No. 46 (Executive Agreement Series No. 183)

On September 27, 1940 a supplementary executive agreement between the United States and Haiti, was signed, prolonging until and including September 30, 1941 the agreement signed July 8, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series No. 150), providing for a temporary modification of the Agreement Concerning the Haitianization of the Garde, Withdrawal of Military Forces from Haiti, and Financial Arrangement, which was signed by the two countries on August 7, 1933 (Executive Agreement Series No. 46).

The agreement of August 7, 1933 was temporarily modified by an agreement signed January 13, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 117). This agreement was prolonged by a supplementary agreement signed on July 1, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 128) and it in turn was prolonged by the supplementary agreement signed on July 8, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series No. 150). The agreement of September 27, 1940 will shortly be published as Executive Agreement Series No. 183.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Amendments to Customs Regulations. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50251.] *Federal Register*, October 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 210), pp. 4236-4240.

Form of Bond Prescribed for Use in Connection With Release of Examined Packages Pursuant to Article 315 (E), Customs Regulations of 1937, as Amended. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) [Treasury Decision 50252.] *Federal Register*, October 19, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 210), p. 4240.

Documentation, Entrance, and Clearance of Vessels, etc.—[Amendments regarding] Evidence of citizenship of owners and officers, Seamen's protection certificates, etc. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 60.] *Federal Register*, October 24, 1940. *Federal Register*, October 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 210), p. 4242.

Legislation

An Act To amend section 3493 of the Internal Revenue Code, formerly section 404 of the Sugar Act of 1937 [to provide for refund by Commissioner of Internal Revenue of taxes paid under the provisions of section 3490]. Approved October 8, 1940. (Public, No. 807, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To repeal sections 4588 and 4591 of the Revised Statutes of the United States [regarding issuance of citizenship certificates to seamen]. Approved October 9, 1940. (Public, No. 816, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To restrict or regulate the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, to addresses outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes. Approved October 9, 1940. (Public, No. 828, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 3 pp. 5¢.

An Act To provide for uniformity of allowances for the transportation of household goods of civilian officers and employees when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty. Approved October 10, 1940. (Public, No. 839, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Joint Resolution Authorizing the participation of the United States in the celebration of a Pan American Aviation Day, to be observed on December 17, of each year, the anniversary of the first successful flight of a heavier-than-air machine. Approved October 10, 1940. (Public Res. 105, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To extend, for an additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar. Approved October 15, 1940. (Public, No. 860, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

An Act To amend section 4551 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and for other purposes [providing for reports by masters of vessels of the employment, discharge, or termination of services of every seaman not shipped or discharged before a shipping commissioner]. Approved October 17, 1940. (Public, No. 869, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

An Act To require the registration of certain organizations carrying on activities within the United States, and for other purposes. Approved October 17, 1940. (Public, No. 870, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 4 pp. 5¢.

European children: Hearings before the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Rep-

resentatives, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on H. R. 8497, H. R. 8502, H. R. 10083, H. R. 10150, H. J. Res. 580, H. J. Res. 581, superseded by H. R. 10323, to provide a temporary haven from the dangers or effects of war for European children under the age of sixteen, August 8 and 9, 1940. 38 pp. 10¢.

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